

MID THE STRIKERS:

Nellie Bly and an Artist Will Tell a Vivid Story of the Exact Situation in Chicago in Th

Sunday World.

RENDERGAST IS HANGED.

But When the Last Moment Came He Died Without Saying a Word.

PROMISED TO MAKE A SPEECH

But When the Last Moment Came He Died Without Saying a Word.

DROP FELL JUST BEFORE NOON.

Story of Prendergast, His Notions, His Crime and His Victim.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 13.—Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the assassin, who killed Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, in October last, was hanged at the Cook County Jail to-day.

The drop fell at 11.48 (New York time, 12.48).

The murderer had said he would "die game," and he kept his word.

Prendergast's neck was apparently broken.

The march to the gallows began at 11.42.



PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST, SLAYER OF CARTER HARRISON.

A few moments later Sheriff Gilbert and Jailer Morris appeared at the right of the scaffold. The prisoner walked behind him. He stood without apparent nervousness, though a trifle weak and unsteady, as his arms were being pinned.

He looked calmly out on the assembled crowd below him.

The white shroud was next placed about him, and baring a little restless motion of the eyes up, down and from side to side, he made no motion.

Jailer Morris placed the rope about his neck, the white cap over his head and Prendergast had taken his last look of earth.

An instant later his body shot downward, the head twisted to one side, and hung, slowly swaying back and forth.

At 11.57, nine minutes after the trigger was sprung, Prendergast was pronounced dead.

The assassin made no audible sound from the time he left his cell, apparently being lost in contemplation of his awful fate. He took his final leave of his spiritual adviser, gave a last handshake to his guards, and with low and choking voice bade them a last adieu.

He was gently dissuaded by Sheriff Gilbert from his determination to make a speech.

At 11.58 Jailer Morris loosened the anchored end of the rope, and the shrouded corpse was slowly lowered and laid in the coffin standing underneath the platform. The face of the dead man was not badly distorted.

ASSASSIN'S LAST MORN'G.

Prendergast Rose Early and Ate Two Good Meals.

(By Associated Press.)

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THERMOMETER AT 93.

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He Holds Out Prospects for Cooler Weather Sunday.

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For the first time this year Key West, Fla., is not the warmest place on the map. Boston was just not hot with a temperature of 84. Kansas would bake on the doormats in the New England town.

It is warmer in New York and along the borders of the lower lakes than in any of the Southern States. Mr. Dunn suggests, however, that one day's respite from the usual order of things should not induce people to desert the Northern pleasure resorts for the Oklahoma River or the Everglades of Florida in search of cool weather.

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The wind here is moving along in a leisurely sort of way. It is blowing ten miles an hour, blowing from the west and southwest. The humidity was low at 3 o'clock, which is all that makes the high temperature bearable.

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His prediction was more than verified, for at 1.30 o'clock the thermometer reached 92.

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RELATING TO SCHOOL FUNDS.

The Amendments Proposed to the Convention To-Day.

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REGULARS KILL TWO.

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A. R. U. STRIKE WELL OVER.

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PULLMAN'S STATEMENT.

8.30 P. M.

He Reviews the Causes Which Led to the Great Strike in Chicago.

A REDUCTION WAS NECESSARY.

Arbitration, He Says, Would Mean Acquiescence in the Demands of the Men.

A DICTATORSHIP IS THE REAL ISSUE.

The Question of Rentals and Water Tax, He Declares, Had Nothing to Do With the Reduction.

George M. Pullman arrived in this city this morning from Alexandria Bay, on the Adirondack Express, which rolled into the Grand Central Depot at 8.45 o'clock, just an hour behind time. He was accompanied by Robert Lincoln, and they were driven in a cab to the Murray Hill Hotel, where they had breakfast.

Mr. Pullman declined to make any statement for publication, saying that he had not yet read the papers containing the account of President Cleveland's intention to appoint a Committee of Arbitration.

The great business depression existing throughout the country had naturally resulted in a wage depression, and the only hope of getting orders was by bidding for work at prices as low or lower than could be made by other shops, and this, of course, necessitated a reduction in the wages of the employees at Pullman.

This was arranged satisfactorily, as I supposed, and in close competition, dis regarding all account of the Pullman company, but I have as many indications of the facility with which my ex-cessions and those authorized by me have become distorted and thus mis-leading to the public, and of an entire forgetting of my earnest efforts to prevent the strike, that I am a public ass. I should admit that the events of the last few weeks have not been caused by the Pullman company taking an obstinate stand in a debatable matter, and refusing to listen to reason.

The leaders of disorder have not hesitated to harass the public by all means in their power because, as they say, the Pullman Company would not submit to arbitration, and now that disorder seems to be quelled they are reinforced in their error for arbitration by some prominent newspapers, but so far as I know very few if any business men in the country.

What is the demand concealed under a innocently sounding word arbitration? A little more than a year ago

workmen closed the shops by abandoning their work, thus themselves doing what I was strenuously trying to prevent being done by the depression of the car building business, and the employees who quit their work have deprived themselves and their comrades of earnings of more than \$300,000 up to this time.

The demand made before quitting work was that the wages should be restored to the scale of last year, or in effect that the actual outgoing money losses then being daily incurred by the company in car building should be deliberately increased to an amount equaling about one-fourth of the wages of the employees.

It must be clear to every business man, and to every thinking workman, that no prudent employer could submit to arbitration the question whether he should commit such a piece of business folly. Arbitration always implies acquiescence in the decision of the arbitrator, whether favorable or adverse.

How could I as President of the Pullman Company consent to agree that if any body of men not concerned with the interests of the company's shareholders should, as arbitrators, for any reasons seeming good to them so decree, I would open the shops, employ workmen at wages greater than their work could be sold for, and continue this ruinous policy indefinitely, or be accused of a breach of faith?

Who will deny that such a question is plainly not a subject of arbitration? Is it not then unreasonable that the company should be asked to arbitrate whether or not it should submit such a question to arbitration?

Resolving the original and fundamental question one stage does not help the matter; the question would still remain. Can I as a business man, knowing the truth of the facts which I have stated, bind myself that I will in any contingency open and operate the Pullman car shops at whatever loss it should happen to be the opinion of some third party that I should do so? The answer seems to be plain.

The public should not permit the real question which has been before it to be obscured. That question was as to the possibility of the creation and duration of a dictatorship which could make all the industries of the United States and the daily comfort of the millions dependent upon them, hostages for the granting of any fantastic whim of such a dictator.

Any submission to him would have been a long step in that direction, and in the interest of every law-abiding citizen of the United States was not to be considered for a moment.

A few words are pertinent as to some indifferently spread charges against the company.

One of these charges is that rents are exorbitant, and it is implied that the Pullman employees have no choice but to submit. The answer is simple. Pullman is at the rate of \$3 per room per month, and the renting of houses at Pullman has no relation to the work in the shops.

Employees may, and very many do, rent their houses outside of the town, and the Pullman employees are no exception. The houses are rented to employees, and to others in competition with neighboring properties.

In short, the renting business of the Pullman Company is governed by the same condition which governs any other large corner of real estate except that the company itself does directly some things which in Chicago are assumed by the city.

If, therefore, it is not admitted that the rents of any landlord are to be fixed by arbitration, and that those of the adjoining towns of Kensington and Rose-bush should also be so fixed, it can hardly be asked that the Pullman Company should abandon the ordinary rules which govern persons in that location.

As to charges for water, the company until lately had a contract with the village of Hyde Park, under which it paid 10 cents per 1,000 gallons and pumped the water itself. The gross amount paid the village per month for the water consumed in the shops was about \$500, more than the gross sum paid by the tenants for water.